

WANTING TO LET GO SANTO DOMINGO

Government Weary of Its Entanglements With That Country.

CONTROL OF COAL LANDS

Administration Will Make It Hot For Senators Dick and Foraker.

Special correspondence.

Washington, D. C., June 28.—Speculation is rife among public men as to how the administration is going to get out of the Santo Domingo predicament. This is as much of a puzzle to President Roosevelt and Secretary Root as it is to the politicians, democratic and republican, naval officers, and others interested in the affairs of the troublesome republic, which is always on the verge of a revolution.

The administration would gladly "let go" of Santo Domingo if it could see its way clear to release its grasp. For more than a year now a fleet of United States warships has been riding at anchor in Santo Domingo ports, awaiting a call from shore to preserve order and maintain the president's shaky platform of power. There is even less prospect now of the withdrawal of the ships and the surrender of the island to its own people than there was a year ago, and, to make matters worse, no one is able to say when the situation will improve. It is a curious and decidedly embarrassing development of the president's intervention to save the island from the fury of foreign creditors.

The Santo Domingo treaty, which was to provide peace and prosperity for the little republic, is hopelessly bogged in the senate committee on foreign affairs. Not even the most optimistic of the president's friends believe that there is a ray of hope for it, and no motion will even be made for its reconsideration in committee. The administration just now sees no way of backing out of the difficulty if it gets itself into when the president decided to do by indirect means what the senate last year refused to sanction in treaty form.

There is another element of embarrassment in the situation. A New York trust company holds more than \$1,000,000 of funds collected by American agents of Santo Domingo, while acting as custom officials for the insular government. The money was deposited in New York with the idea that it should apply to the foreign debts of Santo Domingo after the senate had ratified the pending treaty, which provides for the gradual wiping out of the foreign claims in this manner. When the money was sent to New York, the administration had no thought that the treaty would be defeated, and thus tie up a large sum without a proper claimant.

Ashored by the Navy. Should this money be turned over to the new president of the island, all kinds of trouble would immediately follow, for there is one thing that surely may be counted on to start a revolution in any of the Central American republics, and that is the prospect of capturing a considerable sum of money.

In the meantime the foreign nations, which have claims against Santo Domingo, are again becoming restive. They drew off about eighteen months ago, after President Roosevelt had volunteered to see that the debts should be paid. Now that the prospects of payment are as gloomy as of old, the creditor nations are beginning to make inquiries. It is understood that no movement will be made by them until the adjournment of congress, as some unforeseen development may occur to force favorable action on the treaty.

Re-President Morales may create a claim in the relations of the two countries. He has threatened that unless the treaty is ratified, he will organize a revolution and overthrow his successor, President Carreras. Morales is again hankering for power and revenge his sudden abdication.

The United States keeps a fleet of nine vessels in Santo Domingo waters. The Yankee, Austria, Dulague, Eagle, Nashville, Newport, Paducah, Scorpion and Marietta. No other detail is so dreaded by naval officers.

There is absolutely no pleasure to be had from the situation of the island. The vessels roll continually in the long tropical sea, while the heat is intense. Several instances have been reported of officers having their minds affected by long service there.

The navy is thoroughly sick of having to do police duty at Santo Domingo. Santo Domingo would doubtless be a pleasant place to the chief of the secret service is kept informed of what the reds are doing, but he gets the facts and is excited to take the necessary steps to offset them. The prompt arrest the other day of the Patterson man who was sent out to kill the King of Italy is a striking instance of the efficiency of the espionage.

The immigration officials of New York and elsewhere are on the lookout every day for the arrival of suspected anarchists. At every immigrant station there is a list of "may" anarchists of Europe, who may turn up in the United States any time but on mischief. As these men are quietly sent back, the policy of the government being to make as little fuss as possible and avoid publicity. The effect of notoriety is always bad on an anarchist. It hatters his vanity

and stimulates him to desperate deeds. Under a law passed in 1903, the United States may order the deportation of any alien anarchist within a period of three years after his arrival here. So far only one man has been deported under this law, the Englishman Turner, who fought being carried across the water and carried his case to the supreme court.

Government Ownership of Coal Lands. President Roosevelt and Senator La Follette have been working together to save the vast and as yet untouched government coal lands of the west, to be held as a club over the coal trust of the east. It is proposed to withdraw from public entry and sale all of these lands and retain them for future development, probably for leasing to independent operators.

Before congress adjourns this session is expected to take definite shape, although the necessary legislation to make it effective will probably not be enacted until next year. An order from the president will be issued soon withdrawing from entry the vast areas of public land embracing coal deposits, and in the meantime Senator La Follette will draft and introduce a bill designed to prevent the coal lands from falling into the hands of the trust.

There is about forty million acres of government coal lands situated throughout the western states and territories in Colorado, Washington, Wyoming, Oregon, Idaho, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona and lesser tracts elsewhere. It is estimated that the present bituminous fields of production in the east will be exhausted within the lifetime of persons living, and already the coal combinations have their eyes on the undeveloped millions of acres in the west.

Nothing that the president has done since the inauguration of his anti-trust campaign is likely to excite more attention than the coal move when its full scope is understood.

Roosevelt's Program for Years. Government ownership of the coal mining properties of the future is really the essence of the latest thing on the Roosevelt programme. The president began to study the question when his attention was called to the suspected scheme by which railroads were going to get control of the rich coal lands in the Indian Territory at the time the Five Tribes bill was under consideration in the senate.

Simultaneously with that came the exposure of the railroad coal mine combinations in the east—a revelation of evils that already had an influence on legislation. Then recurring strike situations in both the bituminous and anthracite regions, with their menace to the whole country, also formed an element of consideration.

Germany will be pointed to as a successful example of government ownership of coal mining. The comparison of the imperialistic European countries with democratic America probably will arouse some of the critics, but the policy advanced is to be put on the basis of the good of the masses of the people and the now accepted principle that the people have something to say about the corporations that supply them with the necessities of life.

The popularity of the policy, from a political standpoint, has not aroused any fears in administration circles.

Hot Ohio Campaign. The coming campaign in Ohio will be a highly interesting affair, with an important bearing upon the republican presidential race two years hence.

Secretary Taft has announced that he will take the stump in this year's campaign at home on a platform hostile to the two senators, Dick and Foraker. "I shall take the stump early in the fall and make a series of speeches in Ohio on the Philippine tariff bill," is the announcement of Secretary Taft. The significance of this statement will be realized when it is known that Senator Dick is generally credited with having beaten the Philippine bill in Senator Lodge's committee. Taft's whole ambition is centered in the adoption of this law and the completion of the Panama Canal, and he will not spare the feelings of Dick when he takes the stump. Secretary Taft's speeches in Ohio last fall brought about the defeat of Governor Herrick and the rout of Boss Cox, of Cincinnati, and friends of Foraker and Dick are wondering what will be the result of this year's onslaught.

There will be another struggle between the administration, represented by Secretary Taft, and the Ohio senators over the platform in the state convention. Foraker and Dick will bend every energy to prevent an endorsement of President Roosevelt, or at least keep it down to an ambiguous and meaningless declaration. The reasons for this are obvious. Indorsement of the national administration will mean censure for Messrs. Dick and Foraker. Foraker lead the fight in the senate against President Roosevelt's rate regulation policy, and also engineered the opposition to the administration's statehood bill, which up to this time he has succeeded in blocking. Dick's vote was the deciding factor in destroying Philippine tariff legislation.

Thus three of the administration's important legislative schemes found the Ohio senators lined up against the president. With these things in mind the Ohio campaign from a republican standpoint, is bound to be highly interesting.

Saved Me Comrade's Life. "While returning from the Grand Army encampment at Washington City, a comrade from Elgin, Ill., was taken with cholera morbus and was in a critical condition," says Mr. J. E. Houghland, of Elgin, Iowa. "I gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and believe saved his life. I have been engaged for ten years in immigration work and have ducted many parties to the south and west. I always carry this remedy and have used it successfully on many occasions." Sold by all druggists.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR CONSUMPTION Price 50c a bottle. Free Trial.

Best and Quickest Cure for all THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES, OR MONEY BACK.

JAPS OPEN "MAGIC" CITY OF DALNY TO THE WORLD

BEAUTIFUL CITY BUILT BY RUSSIANS IN THREE YEARS AT A COST OF \$75,000,000 IS MADE A FREE PORT—DAMAGES OF WAR REPAIRED BY JAPS.

Announcement has just been made by the Japanese that the "magic city" of Dalny, the companion town of Port Arthur on the Gulf of Pechili, is made a free port—free to the trade of the world.

Dalny was called the magic city because in spring 1904, when the Russian fleet was sent into Manchuria to impress her wealth and power on Manchuria, which she had just leased from China. To make it a constant town from Japan no expense was spared, and in less than three years a finished city, with broad avenues, substantial and imposing public buildings, with completed electric street railways and lighting system, with miles and miles of handsome store buildings, and dwellings, was built, as it were, "to order." The place was strongly fortified, and, as intended, was Russia's eastern outpost. It is said that Russia spent \$75,000,000 in three years to build Dalny.

The Chinese city of Tientsin, on the bay of that name, was selected, and an imperial decree proclaimed July 20, 1920, ordered the building of a city designed to be the comfortable residence of 100,000 inhabitants.

The work was begun under the direction of Witte, then minister of finance.

In February, 1902, the city was ready for occupancy. Houses, lots and business places were sold and Dalny began its career.

A little over a year later the Japs entered the city victors. The Russians had blown up the docks and caused \$6,000,000 damage in all. This has all been repaired by the Japs since.

WAR TO THE DEATH BETWEEN INSECTS

Special correspondence. Boston, Mass., June 28.—A great war is being planned in Boston—a war that will extend pretty nearly all over New England.

It will be a war between insects. The strategy here consists of humans, and the insects will fight to the death.

Of recent years a hungry pest, the gypsy moth, has been devastating the groves and orchards of Massachusetts. The state has spent \$1,500,000 trying to destroy the pest, but all in vain, and the insects have spread to nearly all the states of New England.

The damage in 1905 was greater than during any previous year, and last winter an appeal was made to the government.

Congress appropriated \$60,000 and sent Dr. L. O. Howard, its entomologist, over to Europe with Massachusetts officials to get some of the parasites which kill the gypsy moth over there.

They brought back a few million eggs from Italy and Austria, and the hatching and breeding is now in progress. Shortly the parasites will be turned loose, and the great battle between the exterminator and the native gypsy moth will begin. It is hoped.

The Japs also have a parasite, and eggs are expected from the imperial agricultural station at Tokio and the imperial agricultural college at Sagami.

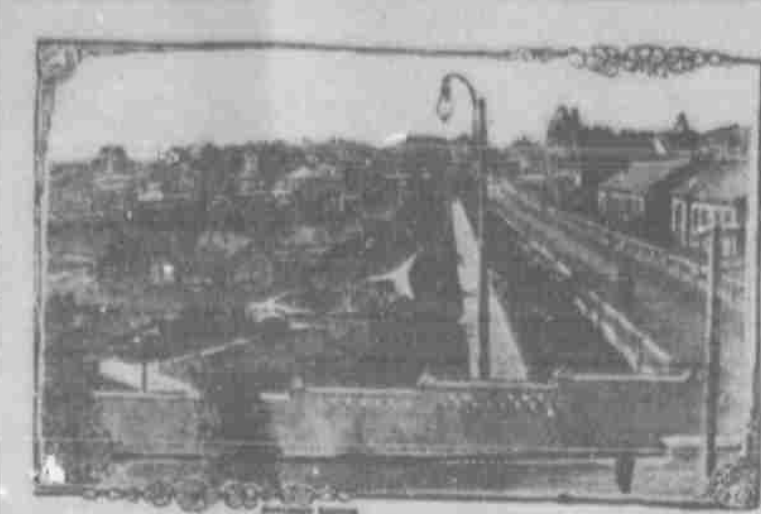
The United States authorities are greatly alarmed, fearing that the gypsy moth will sear over the entire country unless the pest is soon exterminated.

It would be useless to estimate the damage done in a decade in Massachusetts and New England. The gypsy moth in 1870s attacked shade trees, parks, whole forests, denuding them of every vestige of green.

The state authorities of Massachusetts fought the pest for ten years without assistance. At the end of that time it was supposed that the gypsy and brown tail moth were reduced to control. The butterfly plague ceased to appropriate and the local committees relaxed their vigilance. The consequence is that the moths have multiplied twenty fold.

Oil burning engines have been devised for burning the caterpillars, and in some localities men have been hired to work for weeks in small groves of trees capturing and killing the moths and larvae.

One method employed is to wrap



A GENERAL VIEW OF DALNY.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT DALNY.



THE GYPSY MOTH ENLARGED.

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a strip of burlap around the trunk of the tree, providing a fold in it under which the caterpillars hide during the day. Then the men go around and squish all those found in the burlap. The burlap trick was varied by some people by spreading it with printer's ink. The animals dislike the smell and appearance of the ink and could not cross the stream. Trees would therefore often be seen literally covered with caterpillars below the strip, while above there would be none. The method was used successfully to protect shade trees in front of residences.

for Gray; 2,191 head from the Alamo district, inspected by Inspector Latham; 1,548 head from the Alamo district, inspected by Inspector Latham; 1,548 head from the Alamo district, inspected by Inspector Latham; 1,548 head from the Alamo district, inspected by Inspector Latham.

After obtaining the owner's written permission to kill them, on payment of \$500, I had them shot and completely buried. The stable and corral were also burned under my supervision. This was a great relief to the stockmen of that vicinity, and especially to the graders working on the new railroad close to the quarantine camp. The Japs had some two hundred fine animals, and were naturally worried for fear the disease would spread.

"Now that the thing is passed, it is well to call your attention to the fact that there is not a single word on our statute books concerning such diseases among horses. The board's authority is confined entirely to cattle diseases.

"The coming legislature should by all means pass a measure covering diseases and such diseases in horses so that if there is another outbreak we will have some law to handle it with.

A Tragic Finish. A watchman's neglect permitted a leak in the great North Sea dyke, which a child's finger could have stopped, to become a ruinous break, devastating an entire province of Holland. In like manner Kenneth McCreary, of Aberdeen, Scotland, permitted a little cold to go unnoticed until a tragic finish was only averted by Dr. King's New Discovery. He writes:

"Three doctors gave me up to die of lung inflammation, caused by a neglected cold. But Dr. King's New Discovery saved my life. Guaranteed best cough and cold cure. At all druggists. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Superintendent W. K. Riter, of the Rio Grande division, and Mrs. Riter, have taken apartments in the new Carrix residence on West Gold avenue.

"LOVE"

Extracts of Sermon Preached Yesterday Morning by Rev. R. H. H. of the Highland Methodist Church.

"This is my commandment, that ye love one another, as I have loved you. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." John 15, 12-14. Subject "Love."

"Since my subject is one of heavenly origin, it can be understood and appreciated by those only who have been made partakers of the Divine nature through Christ, and have thereby learned to speak the language of heaven. Those who are able to say with Job of old, 'My witness is in heaven, and my record is on high.' Or with St. Paul, when speaking to the Philippians church on an important subject, said, 'For our conversation is in heaven.' Love is a subject that has not become obsolete nor uninteresting, so long and constant use. It has been in use for thousands of years. Noah, through his ministry of a hundred and twenty years, warning the people of a deluge to come, ocean, droughts, and occasion to use it. It must have been the leading theme of the patriarchs, prophets and martyrs. And despite the fact of its having been in constant use for many ages, it sparkles with freshness and beauty today, and will continue to grow in power and effectiveness until time shall be no more, and then, having finished his mission on earth, will vault up to heaven, and fold its wings on the bosom of God, from whence it came.

Some one has said, that 'Love is not a vegetable, that it must grow, and that it is a thing of logic, that it must depend upon sequences and conclusions, but it is a passion of the soul, that may, like a thought, be born in an instant.' Love is that which is good, both in God and man. 'God is love.' Hence, the gift of His Son to the world, and all that therein be, are but expressions of His goodness to man. Displayed first, by the largeness of the provision made for man's redemption. 'For God so loved the world,' meaning man, 'that he gave His only begotten Son to die. And secondly, by the large provision made for him while he lives in the world, for God so loved man, that 'He has put all things under his feet: All sheep and oxen, yea, and the beast of the field; the fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea, and whatsoever passeth through the paths of the seas.' This cared for, and thus prepared, for God, we may sing with Oliver Wendell Holmes:

"O, Love Divine! That stoops to care Our sharpest pain, our bitterest tear, On thee we cast each care—our care, We smile at pain, while thou art near."

"This is my commandment, that ye love one another, as I have loved you." The depth of God's love for man was such, even after the transgression, that it could be expressed only through the gift of His Son, who should die as an atonement for man's sin. And Christ, who loved man equally with the Father, willingly came to pay the debt. Now, the only way left for man to show his appreciation for the sacrifice made for him, is by his willingness to sacrifice for others. Why can we best show our love for Christ by serving others? The answer is, because Christ is not here in the flesh, but his friends are. Those who represent Him, those who have charge of His kingdom in this absence, acting as his viceregents, those who are designated by Christ as the light of the world. While Christ is the sinner's friend, as not Christ's friend, the sinner is opposed to Christ. Not subject to His law, neither indeed can he, yet Christ is for the sinner. In that case, the friendship is not mutual. But not so with the Christian. He is Christ's friend, brought into this redemptive relationship by the washing of regeneration; hence, to serve Christ's friends is to serve Him. The Master says: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me.' The Christian's friendship with Christ is to those that love and follow Him, are as strong that to give of love to one of the weakest of them, is to offend Christ Himself. Wherefore he says, again: 'Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, ye did it not to me.' True love for an object, can be determined by the treatment given those who love the same object. This is especially true of those who love Christ. True love for Christ is so pure, that it rises above petty jealousies, and enables us to sing with the poetess:

"More love to thee, O Christ, More love to thee! Hear thou the prayers I make, On—ended knee. This is my earnest plea, More love, O Christ, to thee, More love to thee. Once earthly joys I craved, Bought peace and rest; Now these alone I seek, Give what is best. Thine all my prayer shall be, More love, O Christ, to thee, More love to thee."

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extent to which Christ carried his love for us, and that, the more we were yet sinners. The question for us to settle in this, ought we not, therefore, to love Him, in return, by loving one another, since He is no longer with us in the flesh, except as He appears in the person of His friends? Ought we not show our appreciation of the sacrifice that he made for us, and especially since we are the beneficiaries of this act of kindness, to that extent that by it, we have been made heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ? It does seem that less appreciation for an inheritance I believe that, would be unworthy of and unbecoming in the weakest of his followers.

"Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you." We understand by this commandment, that we are to love one another as a condition of our friendship for Christ, and a condition, too, if not met, will sever our friendship with Him, because as we learn from other passages of Scripture, that under no circumstances can we remain the friends of Christ and hate our brother. Such a thing, according to the Bible, would be a monstrous in the church of Christ; a place where, absolutely, no such thing can exist. The Christian is supposed to love that which Christ loves, and hate that which He hates. And since He loves all things except sin, it gives us, indeed, a large field in which to exercise this, the greatest of all virtues (love), which is so beautifully described by St. Paul, in 1 Cor. 13, permeated by some one, 'Paul,' love better to the Corinthian church, 'not because they were so much in love with Christ and His church, but that they might know the true nature of that love. He says, 'Love suffereth long, and is kind; love enerveth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked; rejoiceth in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Love never faileth.'"

The love of which we speak is an unfailing quantity, because it is of God. It is like the newly discovered substance, called 'Radium,' which promises to be the triumph of light, to that extent, that it will, in the near future, conquer physical darkness, turn night into day, illuminate the Arctic regions, and the whole earth will be filled with light, continually. It is believed that a comparatively small piece of radium would burn for many years, giving excessive light. It is said of radium, that its tendency is to increase with the giving out. Another important characteristic claimed for radium, is its power of producing light on other objects, with which it comes in contact. Place a piece of radium in a room, and everything in the room gives forth light. So shall the love of Christ enlighten the nations of the earth, before the end of time. And this work, too, shall be accomplished through the friends of Christ, to serve of whom he said, just before His ascension: 'Ye are the light of the world.' These shall continue to go forth, letting their lights so shine before men, until the pagan nations that now lie in darkness and superstition shall see their good works, and glorify their Father which is in heaven.

Until, Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Does his successive journeys run."

Until, "From such to such the princes meet to lay their homage at His feet."

Until, "People and realms of every tongue, Dwell on His love with sweetest song."

Until, "At the name of Jesus every knee shall bow, of things in heaven, and things on earth, and things under the earth; And every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God, the Father."

Brothers, love one another, and thereby demonstrate your love for God and His Christ, for 'On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.'

Modest Claims Often Carry the Most. When Maxim, the famous gun inventor, placed his gun before a committee of judges, he stated its carrying power to be much below what he felt sure the gun would accomplish. The result of the trial therefore was a great surprise. Instead of disappointment, it is the same with the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. They do not publicly boast of all this remedy will accomplish, but prefer to let the users make the statements. What they do claim is that it will positively cure diarrhoea, dysentery, pains in the stomach, and colic, and have never been known to fail. For sale by all druggists.

PECOS VALLEY OIL COMPANY ORGANIZED. Another oil company was organized and incorporated at Roswell. The incorporators are Ava E. Page, R. L. Miller, C. L. Parsons, E. H. Robinson, C. T. Hale, R. K. Scott, C. N. Brown, H. P. Saunders, R. T. W. T. Woolverton. The officers elected are: President, Dr. C. L. Parsons; vice-president, E. H. Robinson; secretary, C. T. Hale; treasurer, H. P. Saunders; cashier of the American National bank; legal adviser, K. K. Scott. Some of the best business men in town, besides those mentioned, hold stock in this company, and it is their intention to put a well down immediately on the property, which consists of 1,000 acres of land in the oil belt. An expert will be here in a day or two to advise as to the location for the first trial well.

Don't Go Backward. Do not hesitate to ask for a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. We are glad to give them to anyone who is troubled with biliousness, constipation, or any disorder of the stomach. Many have been permanently cured by their use. For sale by all druggists.

P. W. Schwenker, the New Mexico and Arizona manager of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance company of California, has returned to his headquarters here, after a most successful trip to the towns in southern New Mexico.